PEER REVIEW
COORDINATING DRAFT

TASK ANALYSIS
FOR

COLLECT INFORMATION
(CRITICAL COMBAT FUNCTION 2)

AS ACCOMPLISHED BY A BATTALION TASK FORCE

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Task Analysis for Collect Information as Accomplished by a Battalion Task Force. Critical Combat Function 2 (CCF 2)

Kent Harrison

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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)
   The purpose of CCF 2 is the continuous and proactive use of all available resources to acquire and collect timely intelligence information. This intelligence information collection must be guided by the TF collection plan and the intelligence information collected must contribute to TF mission accomplishment.
   The outcomes include: 1) TF acquisition and collection of intelligence information is timely, accurate, and relevant. 2) Relevant intelligence information is passed immediately to TF elements in time for action 3) Intelligence information is passed from TF elements to the TF S2 or TF headquarters for subsequent processing and analysis. 4) TF aquisition of information from subordinate elements and external head quarters is timely, accurate, complete and relevant. 5) TF reconnaissance and surveillence assets survive and provide continuous reconnaissance and surveillance for the task force.

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CRITICAL COMBAT FUNCTION 2
COLLECT INFORMATION

PREFACE

This task analysis of **Collect Information, Critical Combat Function 2** (CCF 2), is an intermediate product of the process of developing a training strategy for the CCF. This CCF is one of the four critical functions related to the Intelligence Battlefield Operation System (BOS). This task analysis reflects tasks, products, participants and processes necessary for collecting intelligence information for the heavy battalion task force (TF).

CRITICAL COMBAT FUNCTIONS: *The integration of related players and tasks that represent a source of combat power. The synchronization of critical combat functions provides maneuver commanders at any echelon with a definable outcome that materially affects the battle.*

The battle phases PLAN, PREPARE and EXECUTE relate to the entire battalion task force battle vice phasing for this particular CCF.

The collection of battlefield intelligence information is a continuous process performed throughout the duration of TF tactical operations and includes tasks performed during the planning, preparation, and execution phases of the battle. The process never begins from a standing start. However, for the purposes of analysis and for portrayal, we elected to depict the function as beginning with receipt of the order for a new mission.

A distinction is made between collection (collecting or generating enemy and terrain information from the battlefield environment) and acquisition (gathering and exchanging METT data or information with other headquarters).

INDEX OF
CRITICAL COMBAT FUNCTIONS
Grouped By Battlefield Operating System (BOS)

INTELLIGENCE
- (1) Conduct Intelligence Planning
- (2) Collect Information
- (3) Process Information
- (4) Disseminate Intelligence

MANEUVER
- (5) Conduct Tactical Movement
- (6) Engage Enemy with Direct Fire and Maneuver

AIR DEFENSE
- (16) Take Active Air Defense Measures
- (17) Take Passive Air Defense Measures

FIRE SUPPORT
- (7) Employ Mortars
- (8) Employ Field Artillery
- (9) Employ Close Air Support
- (10) Conduct Electronic Collection and Jamming
- (11) Conduct Battlefield PsyOps
- (12) Employ Chemical Weapons
- (13) Conduct Counter Target Acquisition Operations
- (14) Employ Naval Gunfire
- (15) Coordinate, Synchronize and Integrate Fire Support

MOBILITY AND SURVIVABILITY
- (21) Overcome Obstacles
- (22) Enhance Movement
- (23) Provide Countermobility
- (24) Enhance Physical Protection
- (25) Provide Operations Security
- (26) Conduct Deception Operations
- (27) Provide Decontamination

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- (18) Plan for Combat Operations
- (19) Direct and Lead Unit During Preparation for the Battle
- (20) Direct and Lead Units in Execution of Battle

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
- (28) Provide Transport Services
- (29) Conduct Supply Operations
- (30) Provide Personnel Services
- (31) Maintain Weapons Systems and Equipment
- (32) Provide Health Services
- (33) Treat and Evacuate Battlefield Casualties
- (34) Conduct Enemy Prisoners of War (EPW) Operations
- (35) Conduct Law and Order Operations
- (36) Conduct Civil Affairs Operations
- (37) Provide Sustainment Engineering
- (38) Evacuate Non-combatants from Area of Operations
- (39) Provide Field Services

STRUCTURE OF CRITICAL COMBAT FUNCTIONS
RELEVANT TO BATTALION TASK FORCE OPERATIONS

CRITICAL COMBAT FUNCTION: *The integration of related players and tasks that represent a source of combat power. The synchronization of critical combat functions provides maneuver commanders at any echelon with a definable outcome that materially affects the battle.*

I. **Intelligence BOS** — The ways and means of acquiring, analyzing and using knowledge of the enemy, weather and terrain required by a commander in planning, preparing and conducting combat operations. These CCF are continuous throughout the planning, preparation and execution phases of the battle.

   1. **CCF (1) Conduct Intelligence Planning** — The development and coordination of information relative to the enemy, weather and terrain prior to and during the development of the unit OPORD; the planning to collect information from battlefield sources and to acquire intelligence from other headquarters. Focus of this CCF is the Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB). This CCF addresses:

   a. Reconnaissance and Surveillance plan.
   b. Integrated threat templates (doctrinal; event; input to DST).
   c. Terrain and Weather analysis.

   2. **CCF (2) Collect Information** — Obtaining information in any manner from TF elements and from sources outside the TF (e.g., higher headquarters; adjacent units): this CCF includes the tasks associated with managing the processes and activities necessary to collect battlefield information which may eventually be used to provide intelligence relative to the enemy, terrain and weather. This CCF addresses:

   a. Information collected as a result of R & S plan.
   b. Continuous information collection and acquisition from all sources.

   3. **CCF (3) Process Information** — The conversion of information into intelligence through collation, evaluation, analysis, integration and interpretation in a continual process. This CCF addresses:

   a. Evaluation of threat information.
   b. Evaluation of physical environment information.
   c. Integration of intelligence information.
   d. Development of enemy intentions.
   e. Development of targeting information.
   f. Preparation of intelligence reports.
   g. Update of situational template.
   h. Provision of battlefield area reports.

   4. **CCF (4) Disseminate Intelligence** — Transmission of information by any means (verbal, written, electronic etc.), from one person or place to another to provide timely dissemination of critical intelligence to all appropriate members of the combined arms team. This CCF addresses:

   a. The sending of processed intelligence in a timely manner to those on the combined arms team who can by its receipt, take appropriate actions to accomplish the mission. This includes intelligence on the enemy, terrain and weather.

b. The sending of raw intelligence directly from those responsible for reconnaissance and surveillance to the commander should that raw intelligence be time sensitive (and not be subject to receipt and processing by intelligence analysts).

c. Dissemination of battlefield reports.

II. **Maneuver BOS** — The employment of direct fire weapons, platforms and systems through movement and fire and maneuver to achieve a position of advantage in respect to enemy ground forces, in order to accomplish the mission. The direct fire weapons are: tank guns; BFV 25mm; anti-tank guns and rockets; attack helicopter guns and rockets; small arms; crew served weapons; directed energy weapons systems.

1. **CCF (5) Conduct Tactical Movement** — Position direct fire weapons systems relative to the enemy to secure or retain positional advantage making full use of terrain and formations. Tactical movement occurs when contact with the enemy is likely or imminent but direct fire engagement has not yet occurred. Units supporting maneuver units are included. This CCF addresses:

a. Subordinate element OPORD preparation and dissemination.
b. Preparation for movement.
c. Movement, mounted and dismounted; on and off road.
d. Closure of movement — tactical assembly area; tactical positions.
e. Navigation.
f. Force protection.
g. Air movement.

2. **CCF (6) Engage Enemy with Direct Fire and Maneuver** — Entering into ground combat with the enemy using direct fire and/or close combat in order to destroy the enemy or cause him to withdraw. This CCF relates only to those direct fire weapons systems associated with the Maneuver BOS. This CCF is initiated with the OPORD at the completion of the planning phase of the battle and includes all tasks associated with subordinate echelon planning, preparation and execution of the battle. This CCF addresses:

a. Subordinate element OPORD preparation and dissemination.
b. Preparation of engagement areas.
c. Rehearsals of battle plans.
d. Pre-combat prepare to fire checks.
e. Target acquisition.
f. Fire control and distribution.
g. Fratricide.
h. Conduct close combat.
i. Integration of direct fire with maneuver.
j. Control of terrain.
k. Prestocked ammunition.
l. Resupply during operations.
m. Maintenance during operations.
n. Consolidation and reorganization.

III. **Fire Support BOS** — The collective, coordinated, and synchronized use of target acquisition data, indirect fire weapons, armed aircraft (less attack helicopters) and other lethal and non-lethal means against ground targets in support of maneuver force operations and to achieve the commanders intent and scheme of maneuver. The Fire Support BOS

addresses these weapons: mortars; field artillery; close air support; electronic measures; naval gunfire.

1. **CCF (7) Employ Mortars** — Employment of mortars by the maneuver unit to place fires on the enemy or terrain to support the commander's concept and intent. This CCF initiates with the receipt of an OPORD by the maneuver commander and address those tasks required during the preparation and execution phases of the battle. This CCF addresses:

   a. Subordinate element OPORD preparation and dissemination.
   b. Prepare to fire checks.
   i. Rehearsals.
   c. Pre-combat checks.
   d. Development of order to fire.
   e. Tactical movement.
   f. FDC operations.
   g. Target engagements with illumination, smoke, HE.
   h. Sustainment operations.

2. **CCF (8) Employ Field Artillery** — The ways and means employed by the maneuver unit to cause indirect artillery fires to be placed on the enemy or terrain to support the commander's concept and intent. This CCF initiates upon receipt of an OPORD by the maneuver commander and includes tasks performed during the preparation and execution phases of the battle. The Fire Support Coordination tasks necessary to integrate the field artillery and the maneuver units are the primary focus. This CCF does not address those field artillery tasks associated directly with those actions taken by the batteries of the artillery battalion in the conduct of their support mission such as FDC operations, gun operations, etc. This CCF addresses:

   a. Fire Support — Maneuver unit rehearsals.
   b. FSE operations during the preparation and execution phase of the battle.
   c. FSO and FIST operations in coordination with their maneuver commander.
   d. Positioning and movement within the maneuver unit sector or zone.
   e. Indirect fire missions in support of maneuver commander's concept and intent.
   f. Sustainment operations.
   g. Indirect fire planning as battlefield METT-T change.

3. **CCF (9) Employ Close Air Support** — Planning for, requesting and employing armed aircraft (less attack helicopters) in coordination with other fire support (lethal and non-lethal) against ground targets in support of the maneuver force commander's concept and intent. This CCF addresses:

   a. Air-ground attack requests.
   b. Air space coordination and management.
   c. Air Liaison Officer, Forward Air Controller; other Army Fire Support Coordination Officer; USN/USMC Bde Team Commander, SALT-O and FCT-O tasks that enable air to ground attacks.

4. **CCF (10) Conduct Electronic Collection and Jamming** —Actions taken to deny the enemy effective command, control and communications of his own tactical force in support of maneuver commander's concept and intent. This CCS includes jamming, deception, and collection.

5. **CCF (11) Conduct Battlefield PsyOps** — Conduct psychological activities as an integral part of combat operations to bring psychological pressure to bear on enemy

forces and civilians under enemy control in the battle area, to assist in the achievement of tactical objectives in support of maneuver commander's concept and intent.

6. **CCF (12) Employ Chemical Weapons** — Employ chemical agents or other means to degrade enemy capabilities in support of maneuver commander's concept and intent.

7. **CCF (13) Conduct Counter Target Acquisition Operations** —Suppress (e.g. using smoke or dazzling illumination) or degrade enemy direct observation, optics, radar, sensors, electronic DF equipment, and imaging systems in support of maneuver commander's concept and intent.

8. **CCF (14) Employ Naval Gunfire** — The means and ends to provide naval gunfire in support of the maneuver commander's tactical operation.

9. **CCF (15) Coordinate, Synchronize and Integrate Fire Support** — Coordination of all fire support means in support of the maneuver commanders concept and intent. This CCF addresses the preparation and execution of tasks necessary to integrate the fire support detailed in the OPORD. The CCF integrates CCF 7-14 in support of maneuver commander's concept and intent.

IV. **Air Defense BOS** — The means and measures organic or assigned to the maneuver commander which when employed successfully will nullify or reduce the effectiveness of attack by hostile aircraft or missiles after they are airborne.

1. **CCF (16) Take Active Air Defense Measures** — Application of firepower to destroy enemy air targets. This CCF addresses the coordinating tasks which enable the maneuver commander to successfully employ any attached or assigned air defense weapons system as well as the tasks necessary to employ all organic weapons systems against enemy air targets. This CCF addresses:

   a. Employment of Air Defense Artillery guns and missiles.
   b. Employment of maneuver unit weapons systems such as small arms, automatic weapons, BFV 25 mm and TOW missiles, tank main gun against enemy air.
   c. Airspace management.
   d. Early warning.
   e. Sustainment.

2. **CCF (17) Take Passive Air Defense Measures** — The protection of the maneuver force from enemy air by means other than weapons. This CCF will focus on the preparation and execution phases of the battle. This CCF addresses:

   a. Early warning.
   b. Dispersion.
   c. Cover and concealment.
   d. Air watch.
   e. Deception.

V. **Command and Control BOS** — The way and means a maneuver commander exercises authority and direction over organic and assigned combat power in the accomplishment of the mission.

1. **CCF (18) Plan for Combat Operations** — The integration of all members of the combined arms team in the coordinated development of the maneuver unit Operations Order which will guide the activities of the combined arms team in conducting combat operations to accomplish assigned missions. The product/outcome of this CCF is a briefed, understood OPORD. This CCF addresses:

   a. Receipt and analysis of higher HQ OPORD.
   b. Issuance of Warning Order.
   c. Restated mission statement.
   d. Commander's estimate process/troop leading procedures.
   e. Commander's guidance.
   f. Mission analysis (includes course of action development).
   g. Decision brief to commander.
   h. Development of a synchronized OPORD.
   i. Reproduction and distribution of OPORD to all participants.
   j. Briefing of OPORD; understanding of order by participants.
   k. FRAGO planning and issue.

2. **CCF (19) Direct and Lead Unit during Preparation for the Battle** — The ways and means to prepare combined arms task force for the battle so that the combined arms task force is ready to support the maneuver commander's concept and intent. This CCF addresses:

   a. Commander's activities.
   b. Communicating information.
   c. Briefbacks and backbriefs.
   d. Rehearsals.
   e. Management of the means of communicating information.
   f. Maintaining and updating information and force status.
   g. Managing information distribution.
   h. Decisions to act or change ongoing actions.
   i. Confirming IPB through the reconnaissance effort.
   j. Determining actions to implement decisions.
   k. Providing command presence.
   l. Maintaining unit discipline.
   m. Synchronizing tactical operations (e.g., execution matrix DST).
   n. TOC operations (e.g., staff integration and battle tracking).
   o. Continuity of command.
   p. Second in command (2IC responsibilities).
   q. Continuous and sustained operations.
   r. Communications (e.g., planning, installation and operation of system, management, site selection).

3. **CCF (20) Direct and Lead Units in Execution of Battle** — The ways and means to command and control in the combined arms task force execution of the battle plan (engaging the enemy in battle) to accomplish the maneuver commander's concept and intent. This CCF addresses:

   a. Directing the conduct of the battle.
   b. Issue orders.
   c. Command presence.
   d. Information distribution.
   e. Decide on need for action or change.
   f. Maintaining unit discipline.
   g. Synchronizing tactical operations.

    h.   TOC operations (includes CP displacement, security, survivability).
    i.   Continuity of command (e.g., C2 redundancy).
    j.   Second in command (2IC) responsibilities.
    k.   Continuous and sustained operations.
    l.   Consolidation and reorganization.

VI.   **Mobility and Survivability BOS** — The ways and means of the force that permit freedom of movement, relative to the enemy, while retaining the task force ability to fulfill its primary mission as well as the measures the force takes to remain viable and functional by protection from the effects of enemy weapons systems and natural occurrences.

   1.   **CCF (21) Overcome Obstacles** — Enabling the maneuver force to maintain its mobility by removing or clearing/reducing natural and man-made obstacles. This CCF will initiate after receipt of the OPORD and address subordinate echelon planning as well as task force preparation and execution tasks necessary to achieve the maneuver commander's concept and intent. This CCF addresses:

      a.   Breach obstacle. Clearing a path or lane for personnel and equipment through a battlefield obstacle.
      b.   Cross gaps. Passing through or over any battlefield terrain feature, wet or dry, that is too wide to be overcome by organic/self bridging.

   2.   **CCF (22) Enhance movement** — Provision of adequate mobility for the maneuver unit in its area of operations. This CCF addresses:

      a.   Construction and repair of combat roads and trails.
      b.   Construction or repair of forward airfields.
      c.   Facilitating movement on routes. (This includes control of road traffic and control of refugees and stragglers.)
      d.   Tracking status of routes.
      e.   Host nation support.

   3.   **CCF (23) Provide Countermobility** — Delaying, channeling, or stopping offensive movement by the enemy consistent with the commander's concept and intent by enhancing the effectiveness of friendly direct and indirect weapons systems. This CCF addresses:

      a.   Emplacement of mines and complex obstacles.
      b.   Digging tank ditches.
      c.   Creation of road craters with explosives.
      d.   Terrain enhancement.

   4.   **CCF (24) Enhance Physical Protection** — Providing protection of friendly forces on the battlefield by enhancing the physical protection of personnel, equipment and weapons systems, and supplies. This CCF addresses:

      a.   Construction of fighting positions.
      b.   Preparation of protective positions.
      c.   Employment of protective equipment.

   5.   **CCF (25) Provide Operations Security** — Denying information to the enemy about friendly capabilities and intentions by identifying, controlling, and protecting indicators associated with planning and conducting military operations. This CCF addresses:

a. Analysis to determine key assets and threats to them.
b. Cover and concealment.
c. Camouflage.
d. Noise and light discipline.
e. Counter reconnaissance.
f. Smoke/obscurants.
g. Physical security measures.
h. Signal security.
i. Electronic security.

6. **CCF (26) Conduct Deception Operations** — Taking actions to mask the real objectives of tactical operations in order to delay effective enemy reaction. This CCF addresses:

a. Physical deception.
b. Electronic deception.

7. **CCF (27) Provide Decontamination** — Making any person, object or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless or removing chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material. This CCF addresses:

a. Decontamination of individual soldiers and equipment.
b. Decontamination of weapon systems and supplies.
c. Hasty and deliberate decontamination.

VII. **Combat Service Support BOS** — The support, assistance and service provided to sustain forces, primarily in the area of logistics, personnel services and health services.

1. **CCF (28) Provide Transport Services** — Providing or coordinating for transportation which will assure sustainment support operations in support of the maneuver commander. Upon receipt of an OPORD, this CCF addresses preparation and execution tasks necessary to achieve transportation support of the maneuver force. This CCF addresses:

a. Movement of cargo, equipment and personnel by surface or air.
b. Loading, transloading and unloading material and supplies.

2. **CCF (29) Conduct Supply Operations** — Providing the items necessary to equip, maintain and operate the force during the preparation and execution phases of the battle. This CCF addresses:

a. Requesting, receiving, procuring, storing, protecting, relocating and issuing supplies to the specific elements of the force.
b. Providing munitions to weapons systems.
c. Providing fuel and petroleum products to equipment and weapons systems.
d. Reporting status.

3. **CCF (30) Provide Personnel Services** — Management and execution of all personnel-related matters to sustain the force. This CCF addresses:

a. Personnel Administrative Services.
   1) Replacement, casualty reporting.
   2) Awards and decorations.

           3) Postal Operations.
           4) Promotions, reductions.
    b.   Financial services.
    c.   Unit Ministry team.
    d.   Legal.
    e.   Public Affairs.
    f.   Reporting personnel status.
    g.   Preservation of the force through safety.
    h.   Management of stress.

4.   **CCF (31) Maintain Weapons Systems and Equipment** — Preservation and repair of weapons systems and equipment. This CCF includes the provision of repair parts and end items to all members of the combined arms team before, during and after the battle. Included also is doctrinal echeloning of maintenance (organization, DS, GS). This CCF addresses:

    a.   Preventative Maintenance.
    b.   Recovery.
    c.   Diagnosis, substitution, exchange, repair and return of equipment and weapons systems to the combined arms force.
    d.   Reporting status.

5.   **CCF (32) Provide Health Services** — Performance, provision or arrangement for health services regardless of location, to promote, improve, conserve or restore the mental or physical well-being of individuals or groups. This CCF addresses:

    a.   Preventive medicine.
    b.   Field sanitation.

6.   **CCF (33) Treat and Evacuate Battlefield Casualties** — Application of medical procedures on battlefield casualties beginning with "buddy aid" through trained medical personnel. The CCF includes movement of casualties from the forward edge of the battlefield back to division-level medical facilities. This CCF addresses:

    a.   Triage of battlefield casualties.
    b.   Treatment and movement of casualties to rear (medevac).
        1) Identification of levels of care and locations.
        2) Synchronization of movement of medical facilities to ensure continuity of care.
        3) Establishment of communications and maintenance of same with redundant means.
        4) Rehearsals.
        5) Resupply.
    c.   Handling and processing the remains of soldiers killed in action or died of wounds.
    d.   Reporting status.

7.   **CCF (34) Conduct Enemy Prisoners of War (EPW) Operations** — The collection, processing, evacuation and safeguarding of enemy prisoners of war. This CCF addresses:

    a.   Collecting and evacuating EPW.
    b.   Searching, segregating, safeguarding, silencing, and rapid rearward movement of EPW.
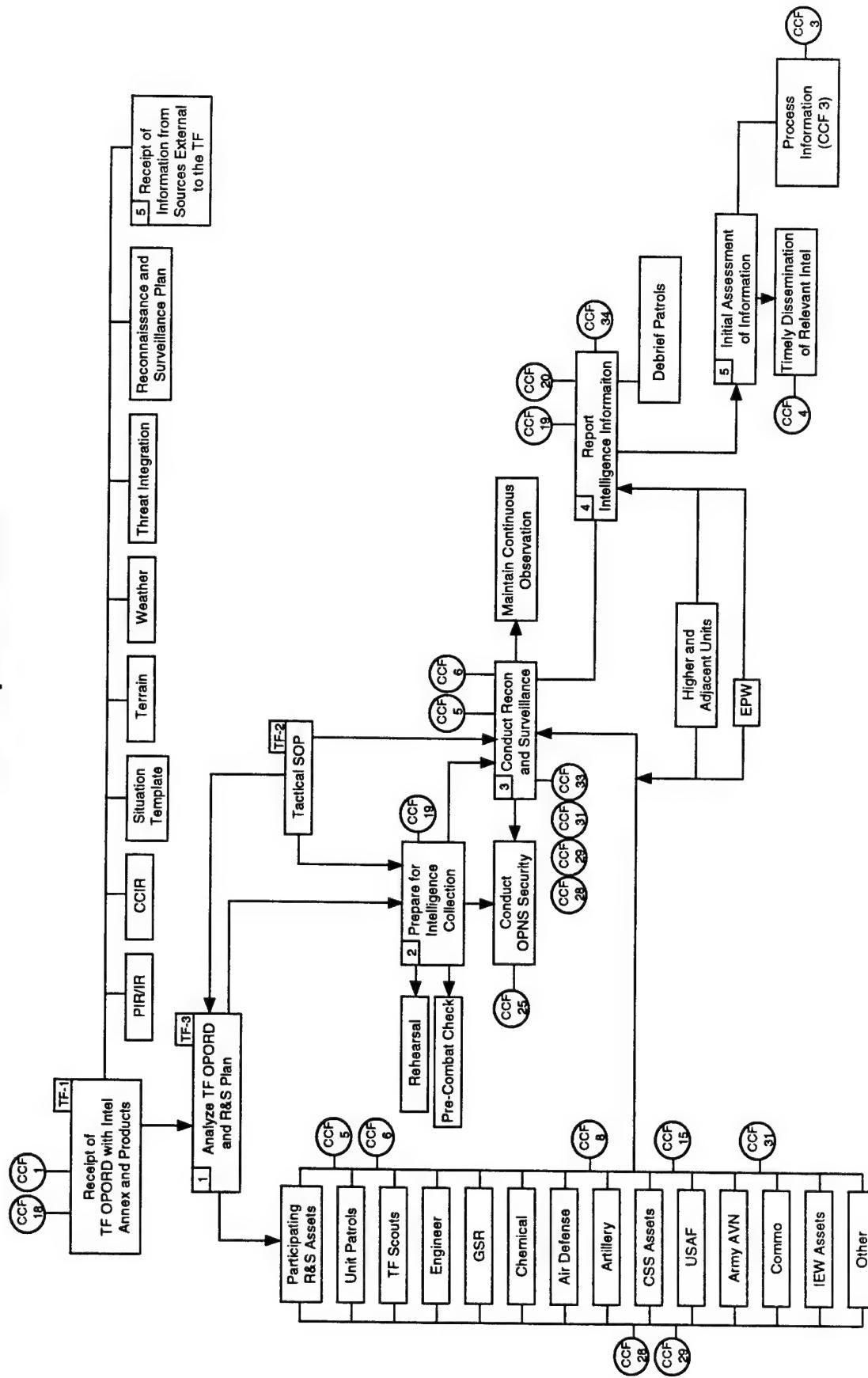
8. **CCF (35) Conduct Law and Order Operations** — Enforcement of laws and regulations and maintenance of units and personnel discipline.

9. **CCF (36) Conduct Civil Affairs Operations** — Conduct of those phases of the activities of a tactical commander which embrace the relationship between the military forces and civil authorities, and the citizens in a friendly or occupied country or area when U.S. military forces are present.

10. **CCF (37) Provide Sustainment Engineering** — The repair and construction of facilities and lines of communication. This CCF addresses:

    a. Rear area restoration.
    b. Construction and maintenance of lines of communication (roads, railroads, ports, airfields).
    c. Construction support:
       1) Marshaling, distribution and storage facilities.
       2) Pipelines.
       3) Fixed facilities.
       4) Drill wells.
       5) Dismantlement of fortifications.

11. **CCF (38) Evacuate Non-combatants from Area of Operations** — The use of available military and host-nation resources for the evacuation of US forces, dependents, US government civilian employees, and private citizens (US and other). This CCF addresses:

    a. Medical support.
    b. Transportation.
    c. Security.
    d. Preparation of temporary shelters.
    e. Operation of clothing exchange facilities.
    f. Operation of bathing facilities.
    g. Graves registration.
    h. Laundry.
    i. Feeding.

12. **CCF (39) Provide Field Services** — Performance of service logistics functions by and for Army elements in the field. This CCF addresses:

    a. Clothing exchange.
    b. Bathing facilities.
    c. Graves registration.
    d. Laundry and clothes renovation.
    e. Bakeries.
    f. Feeding (rations supply, kitchens).
    g. Salvage.

OUTCOMES AND PURPOSE OF CCF 2

OUTCOMES

1. TF acquisition and collection of intelligence information is timely, accurate, and relevant.

2. Relevant intelligence information is passed immediately to TF elements in time for action.

3. Intelligence information is passed from TF elements to the TF S2 or TF headquarters for subsequent processing and analysis.

4. TF aquisition of information from subordinate elements and external headquarters is timely, accurate, complete and relevant.

5. TF reconnaissance and surveillance assets survive and provide continuous reconnaissance and surveillance for the task force.

PURPOSE

The continuous and proactive use of all available resources to acquire and collect timely intelligence information. This intelligence information collection must be guided by the TF collection plan and the intelligence information collected must contribute to TF mission accomplishment.

Plan/Prepare/Execute*

Receipt of Information from Sources External to the TF [5]

Reconnaissance and Surveillance Plan

Threat Integration

Weather

Terrain

Situation Template

CCIR

PIR/IR

TF-1

CCF 18 | CCF

Receipt of TF OPORD with Intel Annex and Products

TF-3

1 Analyze TF OPORD and R&S Plan

Tactical SOP | TF-2

CCF 19

2 Prepare for Intelligence Collection

Rehearsal

Pre-Combat Check

Conduct OPNS Security

CCF 25

CCF 28 | CCF 29 | CCF 31 | CCF 33

3 Conduct Recon and Surveillance

CCF 5 | CCF 6

Maintain Continuous Observation

4 Report Intelligence Information

CCF 19 | CCF 20 | CCF 34

Debrief Patrols

5 Initial Assessment of Information

Timely Dissemination of Relevant Intel

CCF 4

Process Information (CCF 3)

CCF 3

Higher and Adjacent Units

EPW

Participating R&S Assets

Unit Patrols

TF Scouts

Engineer

GSR

Chemical

Air Defense

Artillery

CSS Assets

USAF

Army AVN

Commo

IEW Assets

Other

CCF 5 | CCF 6 | CCF 8 | CCF 15 | CCF 31

CCF 28 | CCF 29

January 28, 1994

* Information collection is guided by the plan and thereafter information collection is continuous throughout the battle.

OTHER CCF WHICH INTERACT WITH CCF 2

CCF #	TITLE	LOGIC
CCF 1	Conduct Intelligence Planning	Provides the necessary direction and focus for the collection of information.
CCF 3	Process Information	The information collected feeds the TF participants responsible for information processing and use.
CCF 4	Disseminate Intelligence	As intelligence information is collected and processed; some must be disseminated immediately.
CCF 5	Conduct Tactical Movement	Intelligence information reported from units.
CCF 6	Engage Enemy with Direct Fire and Maneuver	Intelligence information reported from units.
CCF 8	Employ Field Artillery	Intelligence information reported from FIST/FO/FSE.
CCF 15	Coordinate, Synchronize and Integrate Fire Support	Provide FS for reconnaissance units. Provide intelligence information.
CCF 18	Plan for Combat Operations	Provides the necessary direction and focus for the collection of information. Collected information is used to support the TF maneuver plan or, as required, generates requirements to modify the scheme of maneuver.
CCF 19	Direct and Lead Unit During Preparation for the Battle	Effective and timely communication of collected information to appropriate participants. Collected intelligence used to update the scheme of maneuver.
CCF 20	Direct and Lead Unit During Execution of the Battle	Effective and timely communication of collected information to appropriate participants.
CCF 25	Provide Operations Security	Collected information must be safeguarded from enemy.
CCF 28	Provide Transport Services	Provide sustainment for reconnaissance elements. Provide intelligence information.
CCF 29	Conduct Supply Operations	Provide sustainment for reconnaissance elements. Provide intelligence information.
CCF 31	Maintain Weapons Systems and Equipment	Provide sustainment for reconnaissance elements.

CCF #	TITLE	LOGIC
CCF 33	Treat and Evacuate Battlefield Casualties	Provide casualty treatment for reconnaissance elements.
CCF 34	Conduct Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW) Operations	Collection of intelligence information from captured enemy prisoners and documents.

CCF 2

KEY PARTICIPANTS BY TASK

TASKS	PARTICIPANTS
1. Analyze TF Order and R&S Plan	TF Scout Platoon Leader, CO/TM Commanders (unit patrols), Signal Officer, GSR Section Leader, FSO, S2, S3, S3 Section, Chemical Officer (chemical recon), Air Liaison Officer/FAC, Battlefield Intelligence Coordination Center (BICC), S3 Air, Air Defense Officer
2. Prepare for Intelligence Collection	All TF elements involved in R&S operations. Scouts, GSR Section, CO/TM Recon Patrols, Chemical Recon Element, Engineer Recon Element, Maintenance Support Element, Medical Support Element, Signal Element, Air Defense Teams, Fire Support Teams, S2 Section and BICC, S3 Section, S3 Air, Support Platoon Leader
3. Conduct Reconnaissance and Surveillance	TF Commander, S2, S2 Section, BICC, S3 Section, S3 Air, TF ALO/FAC, Chemical Recon, Engineer Recon, GSR, CO/TM Recon Patrols, Fire Support Teams, Air Defense Teams, Individual Soldiers, FSE
4. Report Intelligence Information	TF Commander, S2, S2 Section, BICC, S3 Section, S3 Air, ALO/FAC, Chemical Recon, Engineer Recon, GSR, CO/TM Recon Patrols, Fire Support Teams, Air Defense Teams, Individual Soldiers, FSE
5. Initial Assessment of Information	TF Commander, S3, S2, S2 Section/BICC

KEY INPUTS AND OUTPUTS TO CCF 2
(W/ CRITICAL INFORMATION)

KEY INPUTS

TF-1   TASK FORCE OPERATIONS ORDER–INTELLIGENCE ANNEX/PRODUCTS

a.   Modified combined obstacles overlay (MCOO)
b.   TF commander's intent
c.   Updated situation template
d.   Priority intelligence requirements/intelligence requirements
e.   Terrain analysis
f.   Weather analysis

TF-2   TASK FORCE STANDING OPERATIONS PROCEDURES (TSOP)

a.   Reconstitution and resupply procedures for R&S elements
b.   Reporting procedures for R&S elements
c.   Handling of EPW, documents and materiel
d.   R&S tactical procedures
e.   SOP for procedures and format for intelligence updates
f.   SOP for procedures for reporting information from all TF elements (i.e., "slice")

TF-3   COLLECTION PLAN/RECONNAISSANCE AND SURVEILLANCE PLAN

Note: At TF level the R&S plan is usually the collection plan.

a.   Assets tasked by TF S3 to participate in R&S plan
b.   Named areas of interest (NAI)
c.   Intelligence acquisition tasks (missions) for all assets involved in R&S plan
d.   PIR/IR
e.   Commander's Critical information requirements (CCIR)

B-1   INFORMATION FROM BDE, ELEMENTS EXTERNAL TO TF

Note: At TF level the R&S plan is usually the collection plan.

OUTPUTS

a.   Intelligence reports (in complete, timely SALUTE format) from TF and TF R&S elements.
b.   Intelligence information acquired from higher and adjacent units.
c.   Captured documents and enemy prisoner of war information.

COLLECT INFORMATION
TASK LIST SUMMARY FOR CCF 2

See task analysis of interacting CCFs for detailed analysis of all related planning, preparation and execution tasks. See CCF 1 and CCF 18 for analysis of planning process and all planning tasks. Input and products of the process critical for CCF 4 are listed at page 17. References are shown in parenthesis ( ) after the task title. Task titles are either taken directly from an MTP task or subtask; or, are derived from portions of subtasks, implied tasks, or requirements in the MTPs, applicable FMs, or other related documents. Titles not taken directly from the MTP are marked with an asterisk (*).

1. **Analyze TF Order and Reconnaissance and Surveillance Plan*** (ARTEP 71-2 MTP, Task 7-1-3906/1, 3906/4)

2. **Prepare for Intelligence Collection*** (ARTEP 71-2 MTP, Task 7-1-3906/4)

3. **Conduct Reconnaissance and Surveillance*** (ARTEP 71-2 MTP, Task 7-1-3906/4, 3906/5).

4. **Report Intelligence Information*** (ARTEP 71-2-MTP, Task 7-1-3906/4,3906/5, 3906/10).

5. **Initial Assessment of Collected Information*** (FM 34-1, Chapter 3).

COLLECT INFORMATION
TASK LIST

See task analysis of interacting CCFs for detailed analysis of all related planning, preparation and execution tasks. See CCF 1 and CCF 18 for analysis of planning process and all planning tasks. Input and products of the process critical for CCF 4 are listed at page 17. References are shown in parenthesis ( ) after the task title. Task titles are either taken directly from an MTP task or subtask; or, are derived from portions of subtasks, implied tasks, or requirements in the MTPs, applicable FMs, or other related documents. Titles not taken directly from the MTP are marked with an asterisk (*).

1. **Analyze TF Order and Reconnaissance and Surveillance Plan*** (ARTEP 71-2 MTP, Task 7-1-3906/1, 3906/4)

   a. The commander's intent is understood.

   b. The R&S plan must meet the TF commander's needs.

   c. The R&S plan must reduce enemy surveillance of TF actions.

   d. The task organization of the R&S team is clearly stated and all members of R&S team have R&S plan/overlay.

   e. All PIR and IR are refined into specific collection tasks.

   f. Mission of observing NAIs, TAIs, and decision points is assigned to a specific element/unit with guidance of what to look for and report on.

   g. Specific OP/patrolling responsibilities (other than local security) are assigned.

   h. GSR and REMs are assigned appropriate collection missions.

   i. Collection tasks are directed to accomplish Brigade-directed requirements.

   j. Collection tasks are directed early with priorities to provide timely and critical information to the commanders.

   k. All collection taskings and assets are approved by the S3.

   l. All available assets are utilized and properly tasked. The proper mission of the R&S assets is complex and includes understanding capabilities of the assets and ensuring the type and scope of the mission fits the capability.

   m. Methods and procedures for communication and reporting are provided (relays and frequencies, reporting schedules).

   n. Intelligence information which can be provided so it can be used during the planning phase of the battle must be a priority for the R&S effort.

   o. If the scout platoon, or other TF elements which have been tasked to conduct R&S, has attachments, such as chemical and engineer recon elements, GSR, Stinger, FIST,

and medical and maintenance support, consideration must be given to the habitual operational relationship of these elements. If they have not trained together, their operations will be characterized by lower performance.

p. Collection priorities are properly and clearly identified.

q. As information gaps become apparent, the R&S plan must be updated with additional PIR/IR and collection assets tasked provide the needed intelligence information.

r. The S2 directs and coordinates intelligence collection.

2. **Prepare for Intelligence Collection*** (ARTEP 71-2 MTP, Task 7-1-3906/4)

a. The R&S plan is coordinated with the:

1) S3 (approval of assets and taskings).
2) Signal Officer (communications).
3) FSO (fire support).
4) Brigade.
5) Lower and adjacent units (passage of lines, fratricide prevention).

b. Brief patrols and other R&S elements.

c. Conduct reconstitution and resupply procedures.

d. Exchange TSOP among R&S elements/units operating together.

e. Conduct pre-combat checks (emphasis on equipment needed to conduct R&S mission, i.e., night observation devices (NODs), binoculars, maps, radios, and any special equipment).

f. Intelligence information needs are briefed and understood by the chain of command down to the lowest level feasible.

g. Conduct map or ground reconnaissance prior to conduct of R&S.

h. Perform rehearsals.

i. Perform tactical planning — issue orders at platoon/patrol/detachment/element level.

j. Coordinate with headquarters external to the TF to obtain information.

k. Coordinate with TF elements (i.e., "slice") to obtain battlefield information they may receive from their parent headquarters.

3. **Conduct Reconnaissance and Surveillance*** (ARTEP 71-2 MTP, Task 7-1-3906/4, 3906/5).

a. The R&S elements must be properly missioned (i.e., type and scope of mission is commensurate with size of unit, status of training, time available and conditions of R&S mission [in enemy contact, limited visibility, etc.]).

b. R&S units must rely on stealth and security, avoiding direct fire contract to accomplish the mission.

c. Enemy visibility contact must be gained quickly and maintained so as to provide continuous intelligence information.

d. Minefields, obstacles and contaminated areas must be identified and reported.

e. All involved in R&S effort must maintain OPSEC.

f. Good reconnaissance techniques include mounted movement and dismounted reconnaissance (air and ground).

g. Use engineer reconnaissance elements to evaluate bridges and roadways and to recon enemy minefields and obstacles.

h. Use chemical recon capability to recon and identify contaminated areas.

i. Use Co/Tm reconnaissance patrols to obtain EPW and other recon missions suited for their unique dismounted capabilities.

j. Use indirect fires as the first weapon of choice in support of recon elements. This brings destructive fires on the enemy while preserving the security of the recon force.

k. Continuous observation must be maintained by R&S elements on NAI, TAI and other critical nodes.

l. S2 proactively seeks to acquire intelligence information from higher and adjacent units.

m. FSO/FSE provides S2 information on enemy from TACFIRE or FOs.

n. Employ command and control measures (i.e., terrain index reference system, eavesdrop system, graphic control measures for maneuver and fires) to facilitate R&S collection and prevent fratricide.

o. TF Commander considers reconstituting/replacing R&S assets as necessary to achieve required information.

4. **Report Intelligence Information*** (ARTEP 71-2-MTP, Task 7-1-3906/4, 3906/5, 3906/10).

a. Intelligence information reporting using the situation template provides a common and effective reference for TF intelligence reporting.

b. All TF elements should be trained in and use the SALUTE format and become highly proficient in timely reporting with accurate and complete reports in this format.

c. TF S2 updates Brigade and adjacent headquarters on TF intelligence.

d. Procedures for communicating/reporting results of GSR and REMS missions are established.

    e.   Use is made of established means and procedures for communicating information (relays, frequencies, schedules).

    f.   S2 debrief of patrols.

5.   **Initial Assessment of Collected Information*** (FM 34-1, Chapter 3).

    a.   The S2 must conduct an initial screening and assessment of collected, reported intelligence information for purposes of:

        1)   Deleting/discarding outdated information.
        2)   Special handling/processing of time sensitive and/or critical intelligence information.
        3)   Request clarification or additional information relative to specific intelligence reports.
        4)   Clarifying redundant/conflicting reports.

    b.   Based on reconciliation of collected information against PIR/IR and situation template, initiate requests for additional information.

    c.   S2 passes screened information with appropriate guidance to S2 section for purposes of updating IPB products and other appropriate actions outlined in CCF 3.

CALL LESSONS LEARNED RELEVANT TO CCF 2
(EXTRACTS FROM LESSONS LEARNED BULLETINS)

1. **NTC Commanders Memorandum – Nov 85**

   The IPB done properly drives tactical planning.

   The IPB must be participated in by the TF commander and his entire staff.

   The key NAI and TAI must be monitored by dedicated and redundant assets.

   The DST and the PIR must be clear and understood so as to drive accurate and timely reporting.

   The IPB is a continuous process; templates must be updated and disseminated throughout the battle.

   All possible collection assets must be used; requests to higher, organic assets, forward and adjacent units, air assets are examples.

   Use dismounted infantry to conduct recon and surveillance.

2. **Lessons Learned Bulletin – Jan 1986**

   The TF scouts must use stealth to find the enemy, determine how he is disposed and to maintain contact.

   Use air and ground scouts in conjunction with one another if possible.

   The collection (R&S) plan should be developed very early in the planning process and updated throughout the battle.

   All available assets should be used for TF intelligence information collection.

   All reconnaissance should be continuous and constant contact maintained with the enemy.

   TF scouts should avoid direct fire contact with the enemy.

   The TSOP should outline specific guidance to the scouts concerning recon and surveillance procedures.

   Use dismounted infantry for intelligence collection.

   The TF scouts must avoid becoming decisively engaged by employing indirect fires as their principle means of engagement.

   The TF must know enemy dispositions and strength on the objective area in order to determine where to achieve mass.

   The TF scouts must be very proficient in patrolling.

   The TF must be prepared to handle EPW, detainees and captured enemy documents.

3. **Lessons Learned Bulletin – Sep 1986**

   TF scouts must use indirect fires as primary choice of engaging the enemy.

   Use engineer reconnaissance capability during R&S.

   Use air assets in the collection of intelligence information.

   Aeroscouts must use the dismount technique when conducting reconnaissance.

   The TF FSO uses the FS execution matrix to tie intelligence information with fires.

4. **Lessons Learned Bulletin – Feb 87**

   The alternate TF TOC must have all current intelligence products.

   Doctrine covering offensive IPB is sound.

5. **Lessons Learned Bulletin – Jul 87**

   TF unit personnel must know enemy tactics, and vehicle and weapons systems capabilities.

   Reconnaissance must be detailed and provide specific enemy locations, strengths and activities.

   Reconnaissance must be continuous and throughout the entire area of operations.

   Scouts must be given their mission and deployed as early in the battle as possible.

   Coordinated operations must occur among the elements of the R&S team (TF scouts, GSR, air, etc.).

   R&S elements must receive updated situation templates and enemy situation reports.

   Drill intelligence reporting through the use of the SALUTE format.

   Use all collection assets available to the TF; proactively seek intelligence information from higher, forward and adjacent units.

6. **Lessons Learned Bulletin – Apr 87**

   Exploitation of EPW intelligence needs to occur in a timely manner.

7. **Lessons Learned Bulletin – Nov 86**

   IPB is a continuous, integrated, and comprehensive process focusing on the effects of enemy terrain and weather on friendly operations over time.

8. **Lessons Learned Bulletin – May 88**

    Enemy defenses are increasingly more formidable the longer the enemy has to prepare their defenses.

    The TF should attempt to find a by-pass around enemy obstacles and minefields during their recon effort.

9. **Lessons Learned Compendium – Fall 88**

    The IPB is an effective process that when done correctly and used by the TF commander and his entire staff is essential for success on the battlefield.

    The situation template must be confirmed through the reconnaissance effort.

    All key TF personnel must realize the IPB process is continuous.

    To be effective, reconnaissance must report enemy positions, obstacles and activities in sufficient detail to confirm the situation template.

    Recon and surveillance assets must be resupplied and combat operational early and at all times in the battle.

    Recon assets must gain and maintain contact with the enemy throughout the battle.

    Deploy TF R&S assets as early in the mission as possible.

    All available TF assets must be used for R&S and intelligence information collection.

    Use redundant and relay communications to provide reliable commo with R&S assets.

    The Arty Bn S2 should be in close coordination with the maneuver unit S2.

10. **Heavy-Light Lessons Learned – Aug 89**

    Dismounted infantry are effective reconnaissance and intelligence collection assets.

11. **NCO Lessons Learned – Oct 89**

    The TF staff NCOs must be integral players in the battle staff.

12. **Fire Support for the Maneuver Commander – Feb 90**

    Intelligence gathered by the maneuver force and fire support sources is invaluable to each other and to the TF commander.

    Targeting intelligence must be aggressively sought out, evaluated against the attack criteria, and routed to the appropriate FS delivery system for engagement.

13. **Fire Support Lessons Learned – May 90**

    Artillery assets are a valuable source for intelligence for the maneuver S2.

14. **Winning In the Desert II – Sep 90**

    All unit personnel must be involved in intelligence gathering.

LESSONS LEARNED INTEGRATED
INTO CCF 2 TASK LIST

1. **Analyze TF Order and Reconnaissance and Surveillance Plan**

   The DST and PIR must be clear and understood so as to drive accurate and timely reporting.

   The TF must be prepared to handle EPWs, detainees and captured documents.

   Use Engineer reconnaissance capability during R&S mission.

   Use air assets in the collection of intelligence information.

   Doctrine covering offensive IPB is sound.

   Scouts (R&S assets) must be given their mission and deployed as early in the battle as possible.

   R&S elements must receive updated situation templates and enemy situation reports.

   IPB is a continuous integrated and comprehensive process focusing on the effects of enemy, terrain and weather on friendly operations over time.

   Use air and ground scouts in conjunction with one another, if possible.

   The collection (R&S) plan should be developed very early in the planning process and updated throughout the battle.

   The TSOP should outline specific guidance to the scouts concerning R&S procedures.

   Coordinated operations must occur among the elements of the R&S team (TF Scouts, GSR, Air, etc.).

   Enemy defenses are increasingly more formidable the longer the enemy has to prepare their defenses.

2. **Prepare for Intelligence Collection**

   The TF must be prepared to handle EPWs, detainees and captured enemy documents.

   TF personnel must know enemy tactics, weapons systems and vehicle capabilities and order of battle.

   R&S elements must receive updated situation reports.

   R&S assets must be resupplied and combat operational early and at all times in the battle.

3. **Conduct Reconnaissance and Surveillance**

Key NAI and TAI must be observed and monitored by dedicated and redundant assets.

All possible collection assets must be used; requests to higher, organic units, forward and adjacent units, and air assets are examples.

Use dismounted infantry to conduct reconnaissance and surveillance.

The TF scouts (and R&S assets) must use stealth to find the enemy, determine how he is disposed and to maintain contact.

Use air and ground scouts in conjunction with one another, if possible.

Reconnaissance should be continuous throughout the area of operation and constant contact maintained with the enemy.

TF Scouts (R&S assets) should avoid direct fire fights with the enemy.

TF Scouts (R&S assets) should employ indirect fires as their principle means of engaging the enemy.

The TF Scouts must be very proficient in mounted and dismounted patrolling.

Aeroscouts must use the dismount technique when conducting reconnaissance.

Reconnaissance must produce detailed and specific enemy locations, strengths and activities.

Proactively seek intelligence information from higher, adjacent and forward units.

The TF should attempt to find a by-pass around enemy obstacles and minefields during their recon effort.

The situation template must be confirmed through the recon effort.

Recon assets must gain and maintain contact with the enemy throughout the battle.

4. **Report Intelligence Information**

The TF must know enemy dispositions and strength on the objective area in order to determine where to achieve mass.

Reconnaissance must be detailed and provide specific enemy locations, strengths and activities.

Drill intelligence information reporting through the use of the SALUTE format.

Exploitation of EPW intelligence information needs to occur in a timely manner.

The situation template must be confirmed through the reconnaissance effort.

Use redundant and relay capabilities to provide reliable communication with the R&S assets.

The DS artillery Bn S2 should be in close coordination with the maneuver unit S2.

Artillery assets are a valuable source for intelligence information.

All unit personnel must be involved in intelligence gathering.

5. Initial Assessment of Collected Information

The IPB is a continuous process; templates must be updated and disseminated throughout the battle.

The TF FSO uses the FS execution matrix to tie intelligence information to fires.

The alternate TF TOC must have all current intelligence products.

The TF staff NCOs must be integral players in the battle staff.

Targeting intelligence must be aggressively sought out, evaluated against the commanders attack criteria, and routed to the appropriate FS delivery system for engagement.

CCF 2
CRITICAL TASKS AND OTHER LINKAGES

TASK	OTHER LINKAGES

TASK

2. Prepare for Intelligence Collection

OTHER LINKAGES

Company and Platoon Level Leaders

(STP 21II-MQS)

- Plan and Execute a Route (04-3303.02-0039)

- Prepare Platoon or Company Combat Orders (04-3303.02-0014)

(Armor - STP 17-12II-MQS)

- Plan the Collection of Combat Intelligence to Support Tactical Operations at Company Level (01-1300.00-0055)

- Plan and Direct a Route Reconnaissance at Troop Level (01-1245.00-0001)

- Plan and Direct an Area Reconnaissance at Troop Level (01-1245.00-0002)

- Plan and Direct a Zone Reconnaissance at Troop Level (01-1245.00-0003)

Company and Platoon Level NCOs (STP 21-24-SMCT)

- Inspect Personnel and Equipment (071-328-5301)

- Prepare an Oral Operation Order (071-326-5626)

Scouts (STP 17-19D23-SM; STP 17-19D4-SM)

- Prepare a Route Reconnaissance Overlay (051-196-3009)

- Issue a Fragmentary Order (071-326-5502)

- Issue an Oral Operation Order (071-326-5505)

- Plan a Mounted Patrol (171-121-4025)

- Plan a Dismounted Patrol (171-121-4047)

- Coordinate With Adjacent Units (171-121-4047)

TASK	OTHER LINKAGES
	• Conduct Troop-Leading Procedures as Platoon Level (171-121-4045)
	• Plan OPs for Tactical Operations (171-121-3039)
	• Plan a Reconnaissance Mission (171-123-1313)
	• Coordinate an Armor/Scout Platoon Passage of Lines (171-123-4007)
3. Conduct Reconnaissance and Surveillance	Company and Platoon Level Leaders

Company and Platoon Level Leaders

(STP 21II-MQS)

• Recognize Friendly and Threat Armored Vehicles and Aircraft (04-8955.00-0001)

• Navigate with a Compass and Map (04-3303.02-0040)

• Navigate While Mounted (04-3303.02-0037)

• Implement Operations Security (03-3711.12-0001)

(Armor - STP 17-12II-MQS)

• Conduct a Reconnaissance Patrol (03-3164.00-0005)

• Conduct a Zone Reconnaissance at Platoon Level (01-1241.00-0035)

• Conduct an Area Reconnaissance at Platoon Level (01-1241.00-0036)

(Infantry - STP 7-11II-MQS)

• Conduct Reconnaissance of a Zone, Area, or Route (04-3311.02-0001)

Scouts (STP 17-19D23-SM; STP 17-19D4-SM)

• Navigate From One Point on the Ground to Another Point, Mounted (071-329-1030)

• Conduct a Route Reconnaissance (171-121-3006)

• Conduct a Zone Reconnaissance (171-121-3007)

• Conduct an Area Reconnaissance (171-121-3008)

TASK	OTHER LINKAGES
	• Supervise Placement of OPs (171-121-3037)
	• Conduct a Mounted Patrol (171-121-4024)
	• Conduct an Armor/Scout Platoon Passage of Lines (171-123-4009)
4. Report Intelligence Information	Company and Platoon Level Leaders (STP 21II-MQS)
	• Enforce Platoon and Company Communications Security Measures (01-5700.02-0001)
	• Operate Communications Security Equipment VINSON (04-5770.02-0002)
	Company and Platoon Level NCOs (STP 21-24-SMCT)
	• Prepare a SITREP (071-332-5022)
	Scouts (STP 17-19D4-SM)
	• Prepare Platoon SITREP (171-121-4051)

COLLECT INFORMATION

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